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the Popolocas in 1904-'05 (the detailed monograph will appear in the Annals of the Museum). After a historical introduction and some notice of the confusion concerning the use and interpretation of the term *popoloca*, which Brinton once proposed to bar from the ethnic vocabulary, the author sketches briefly the ethnology of this linguistic stock, whose pre-columbian habitat was the southern part of the Tlaxcaltecan territory. To-day the area of the Popoloca tongue embraces Azingo and Mezontla in the state of Puebla, and several places in Oaxaca. In Guerrero the Popolocas are almost extinct, and such of them as are said to exist in Vera Cruz speak Mixe. The *Pupulucas* of Guatemala are of Cakchiquel lineage, and those of Nicaragua of Lenca stock: with both of these the Mexican *Popolocas* have been wrongly affined by various writers. Remnants of ancient idolatry flourish among them and witchcraft is very prevalent. Indeed, the Catholic priest is to them "no more than a wizard endowed with a certain power, less, however, than that of their own." Endogamy is practised and the religious rites of the Catholic church are added to by many old heathen ceremonies. Snakes are much venerated. The influence of woman in society is great, and her word and counsel control all actions. The vocabulary of some 2,000 words obtained by Dr León enabled him, by comparison with Mixtec and Chuchona, to prove the relationship of these tongues. The physical characters of these three peoples point also to identity of race. The so-called "Mixtec eye" (as the author proposes to term a phenomenon which is "neither the 'Mongolian eye' nor the teratological epicanthus") occurs in all individuals of pure blood among the Popolocas, Mixtecs, and Chucones. The archeological remains in the Popoloca country corroborate these conclusions: "The Popolocas, Chuchones, and Mixtecas belong to the same ethnic family."

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

La Colección Boggiani de Tipos indígenas de Sudamérica Central. Publicada por ROBERT LEHMANN-NITSCHE, Dr phil. et med. Buenos Aires, 1904. Casa Editora de R. Rosauer, Rivadavia 571. *Suplemento.* Buenos Aires: 1904.

As the accompanying brief catalogue in Spanish and German explains, this collection of 100 photographs (the Supplement adds 14 more) of men, women, and children, of various Indian tribes of central South America, is the posthumous work of Guido Boggiani, the ethnologist, who fell a victim to some of the savages of the Gran Chaco a year or two ago. The reproductions, excellently done, are on cards, rather larger than postals, with titles in Spanish only; the catalogue gives the

German translations, however. The tribes represented are: Sanapaná, 1; Angaité, 3; Lengua, 5; belonging to the Maskoi stock. Caduveo (Mbayá), 15; Toba, 1; Payagua, 6; of the Guaicurú stock. Bororó, 4. Chamacoco, 79. This makes altogether a most valuable album for the ethnologist in easily usable form covering considerable variety of aboriginal life and activity, and is a welcome addition to the eye-data of distant Indian tribes. Among the most interesting pictures are a Sanapaná Indian with tame parrots, No. 1; a Mbayá with bow and arrow, No. 13; Indian holding a snake, Nos. 42-43; Indian with labret, No. 50; Indian woman carrying infant in net, Nos. 87 and 89; a group of children, Nos. 35A and 35B. There are a number of fine pictures of old men. Tattooing is well represented in Nos. 16-19, 21-24, 77-81, 85, 86, 93, 94; and those who argue for a connection between these South American Indians and the Polynesians may find some consolation in the resemblances suggested by the tattooed aborigines of the Chaco in comparison with Maori chiefs, etc. Dr Lehmann-Nitsche has both performed a pious deed and benefited anthropology by editing this collection.

ALEXANDER F. CHAMBERLAIN.

Zeitschrift für Demographie und Statistik der Juden. Berlin. 4°.

Under this title a new monthly, devoted to the anthropology and statistics of the Jews, made its appearance at the commencement of the present year. It is edited by Dr Arthur Ruppин, under the auspices of the Bureau for Statistics of the Jews in Berlin. Within the compass of sixteen small quarto pages, of which each number is composed, a large amount of readable matter and interesting information is compressed, and, although it has to do with the anthropological, sociological, and economic features of a special people, the tone and tenor of the journal are entirely objective, *sine ira et studio*, neither polemical nor apologetic.

The table of contents of the first two numbers will convey an idea of the richness and variety of the subject-matter. Thus, the January number contains (1) under the heading "Abhandlungen": Contribution to the Physical Anthropology of the Jews, by Prof. F. v. Luschan; Marriages between Jews and Christians in Copenhagen during 1880-1903, by Julius Salomon; Criminality among Christians and Jews in Germany during 1899-1902, by Dr A. Ruppин. (2) Under the heading "Statistisches Archiv": Changes in the Local Distribution of the Jews in Germany since 1871; The Jewish Population of Württemberg; Mixed Marriages in Hamburg; Education in Prussia; The Number of Foreigners in the Kingdom of Saxony; Statistics of Vocations in Austria on the